



ENSURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

2009 ANNUAL REPORT



TO THE COMMUNITY

www.utcourts.gov



ENSURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Utah State Courts Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of our dedicated judges and court staff, we are pleased to provide the *2009 Annual Report to the Community*. We welcome this opportunity to share information on the important work taking place in courthouses across the state and hope this report will encourage you to learn more about your courts.

The Annual Report has two principal objectives: to help the public better understand their judicial system, and to report on our accomplishments over the past year and challenges for the year ahead. This year's focus is on efforts to improve and protect the public's right to access their courts, challenges posed by a changing court workforce, and steps taken to further improve accountability and transparency.

One of the most pronounced developments in the courts over the last decade has been the increase in litigants who appear without the benefit of a lawyer. For example, in the last year, for domestic relations cases alone, in approximately 80 percent of cases at

least one of the parties was self-represented. These individuals face rules and procedures that are often confusing and intimidating. Meeting the needs of self-represented parties places a tremendous burden on the justice system.

In order to assist those without lawyers, the Utah State Courts launched a Self-Help Center Pilot Project in December of 2007 in two judicial districts. For the pilot program, an attorney provides information about court procedures, paperwork, and forms for self-represented parties through a toll free hotline and e-mail. The pilot program has been extremely well received and is the kind of program the courts hope to make available statewide.

Like other businesses, the courts are facing a number of challenges because of an aging workforce. Many of our employees, particularly those in management and supervisory positions, will be retiring in the near future. Anticipating this and other employment related challenges,

the Utah Judicial Council has adopted a plan to provide increased opportunities for the training and advancement of court clerks, which will strengthen the court's workforce. In addition, we have continued efforts to ensure that courts are accountable for the use of public resources. Information on both of these efforts is available in this report.

In closing, we express our appreciation to Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., and members of the Legislature for their continued support of Utah's court system.



Honorable Christine M. Durham
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court



Daniel J. Becker
Utah State Court Administrator

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Cover Design

The Annual Report cover design depicts digital access to the courts. Each background circle represents a different court case, while the larger lines and circles represent a computer board and the court system as a whole. The cream line connecting the smaller circles to the scales of justice depicts an individual digitally accessing the courts.



THE SELF-HELP CENTER PILOT PROJECT

Thousands of people appear in Utah's courts each year and an increasing number are choosing to handle their own case. Whether they can't afford to hire a lawyer or simply don't know how to find a lawyer, their court experience is often stressful and overwhelming.

These self-represented individuals place a tremendous strain on the justice system. People representing themselves often file incomplete or inaccurate court paperwork, don't understand how to follow court rules, and have unrealistic expectations about how court staff can assist them. These cases often don't move smoothly through the system, which causes frustration not only for those filing the case, but for court staff, judges, and attorneys.

In December 2007, the Utah State Courts launched a Self-Help Center Pilot Project to help people without lawyers navigate the court system. The pilot project started in response to recommendations

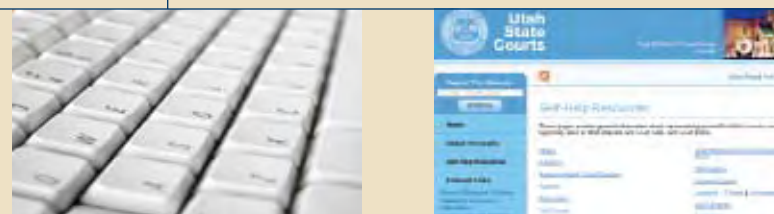
made by the Judicial Council's Standing Committee on Resources for Self-Represented Parties. The Self-Help Center offers a toll-free telephone help line and e-mail service to provide people with information about court procedures, paperwork, forms, and referrals, as well as what to do in court and what to do after the court has issued an order. The Center's attorney also refers callers to other resources, such as state agencies, legal services, and the Utah State Bar. Help line services are available Monday through Thursday—11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.—and are provided by one full-time attorney.

The pilot project serves individuals in the Second and Eighth judicial districts, which include Davis, Weber, Morgan, Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties. The Self-Help Center attorney provides legal information—not legal advice—in a wide range of civil law areas. Most people contacting the Self-Help Center have questions about family law—including divorce, child custody, child support, paternity, guardianship, adoption, and protective

orders. There are also a number of questions about landlord-tenant and housing issues, probate matters, debt collection, and small claims cases.

The Center attorney has handled more than 1,700 calls and e-mails since the Self-Help Center opened. Feedback from customers, court staff, and judges has been overwhelmingly positive. Customers are thrilled and relieved to talk with someone who will guide them through the court process, treat them with respect, and give them practical answers to their questions. As one customer commented, "This is the best program I have ever run across; thank you for helping the public so much."

The program clearly benefits court customers and helps the court as well: Clerks and judges have found Self-Help Center users are better prepared to present their case in court. The result is less frustration, increased efficiency, and a better outcome for everyone involved.



Statewide Expansion of the Program

www.utcourts.gov/howto

A young mother needs to protect her children from an abusive relative. The court-appointed guardian for an incapacitated parent doesn't know how to file the required annual report. Divorced parents agree to change their custody arrangements and seek a modified court order. A stepfather wants to adopt his wife's child. A tradesman needs to collect

the money owed him for work he has completed and has not been paid for.

These are just a few examples of individuals the Self-Help Center has assisted in the past year. The Utah State Courts wants to make the justice system even more accessible to self-represented

individuals by expanding the program statewide and making the Center a permanent program. The court has requested the 2009 Legislature fund the program's request for three staff attorneys, one-time office setup costs, and ongoing program expenses. For self-help resources, go to www.utcourts.gov/howto.

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT USE OF COURT RESOURCES

Utah's juvenile and district courts have been focusing efforts to develop and deliver services that are effective in rehabilitating delinquent youth and adult offenders. The courts are doing this by implementing a program called Evidence Based Practices (EBP).

Over the past 20 years, research has been collected to determine the best methods to rehabilitate juvenile offenders. The results have provided juvenile courts with information on effective programs that work to rehabilitate delinquent youth and reduce recidivism.

For the past three years, Utah's Board of Juvenile Court Judges has placed an emphasis on educating judges and court staff about EBP. Recently, the Juvenile Court Board implemented a new practice—the Correctional Program Checklist—to evaluate the

effectiveness of the state supervision program based on EBP criteria.

For adult offenders, Utah's Board of District Court Judges is also focusing on EBP to reduce recidivism. The goal in District Court is to improve the effectiveness of treatment programs that are recommended as an alternative to incarceration.

The District Court Board and its partners—Adult Probation and Parole, the Division of Substance Abuse, the Sentencing Commission, and representatives of the prosecution and criminal defense bars—are working to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment programs based on EBP principles. These treatment programs address issues involving substance abuse, mental health,

sex offenses, and domestic violence. As part of the process, probation officers, attorneys, and judges are given information about the treatment programs that apply EBP. The information includes a recommendation on the treatment program that is the most appropriate for the offender based on an individual risk assessment.

The District Court is planning ongoing education about EBP and is planning a statewide symposium in 2009 to educate treatment providers, probation officers, attorneys, and judges about the program.

The EBP approach improves public safety and lowers the cost of punishing crime in both juvenile and district courts.



How The Internet Is Changing The Way The Court Does Business

The Utah State Courts continue to develop methods to improve efficiency, while at the same time improving the public's access to justice. One such effort is the use of technology to deliver traditional court services over the Internet. The court is constantly upgrading its electronic services with the goal of one day being able to accept all court filings, documents, fees, and fine payments online.

Recently, the courts expanded electronic filing to include all civil and criminal filings. The service is available in the second and third judicial districts and will eventually be expanded to all district courts. With electronic filing, court documents are filed online rather than at a courthouse. In addition, the

court's website provides the option of paying fines and fees online, which lessens the number of visits to the courthouse.

The court website has been redesigned to allow for additional electronic services and to support an increasing number of users. Navigational changes to the website include a prominent placement of often-used services, such as live and on-demand audio of appellate court arguments, information on frequently used court processes, and court calendars. In addition, Google™ has been added as a search function to support web site navigation and citizens contacted for jury service can now qualify for jury service online.

Utah's Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP) is a popular web page that provides individuals with step-by-step instructions on how to prepare court documents for divorce, child custody and support, protective orders, stalking orders, guardianship actions, and landlord tenant cases. Efforts to expand OCAP's features are ongoing.

Creating an electronic courthouse that is open to the public 24 hours a day creates additional access to the courts and increases the court's efficiency in doing business.

STATE LAW LIBRARY: A Valuable Resource

The Utah State Law Library has existed since the Territory of Utah was established in the mid-1800s. Congress first appropriated \$5,000 for the library in the same law that created the Utah territory in 1850.

Today's Utah State Law Library has a collection of more than 57,000 volumes and serves the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of state government, as well as attorneys and the public. While the collection is located in Salt Lake City at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse, resources are available to people throughout the state. Library staff help people locate legal information and forms, and will copy materials from the collection and send them by mail, fax or e-mail.

The law library provides access to all federal laws, cases and regulations, and the laws, cases and regulations of all 50 states in print and/or electronic formats. The law library also has treatises on a variety of legal topics, access to more than 1,100 legal journals online, and historical Utah legal materials.

Researchers sometimes need to know what a Utah law looked like before the current version; the law library has a complete collection of older Utah laws going back to the first territorial compilation from 1876. In addition, researchers use appellate briefs as a tool to see what arguments were successful with the appellate courts. The library's Utah appellate briefs collection is the most comprehensive set of briefs available, with Court of Appeals briefs from the

court's inception in 1986 and Supreme Court briefs from the 1940s. Older Supreme Court briefs are available at the Utah State Archives.

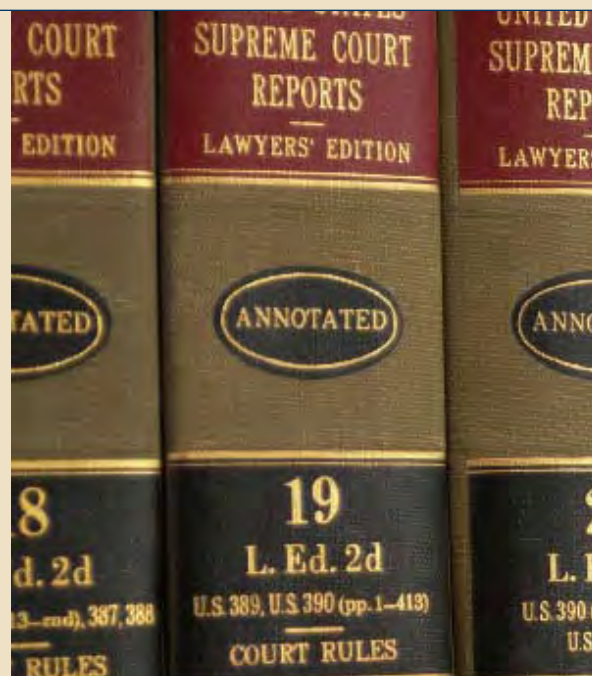
"The law library's oldest book is Hughes'

Grand Abridgment, a three-volume legal

encyclopedia from Great Britain published

in 1660. While the set is not rare, it is one of

the law library's treasures."



PREPARING FOR A SHIFT IN POPULATION

A government census report issued in March 2006 indicates there are about 35 million Americans age 65 and over. This number is projected to more than double by 2030. As many baby boomers reach retirement age, the changing demographics are impacting everything from business trends to public policy to court cases.

With the aging population comes an increase in the number of cases involving adult guardianships and conservatorships. A conservator decides how to manage the estate of another person, while a

guardian makes decisions about the person's health and well-being.

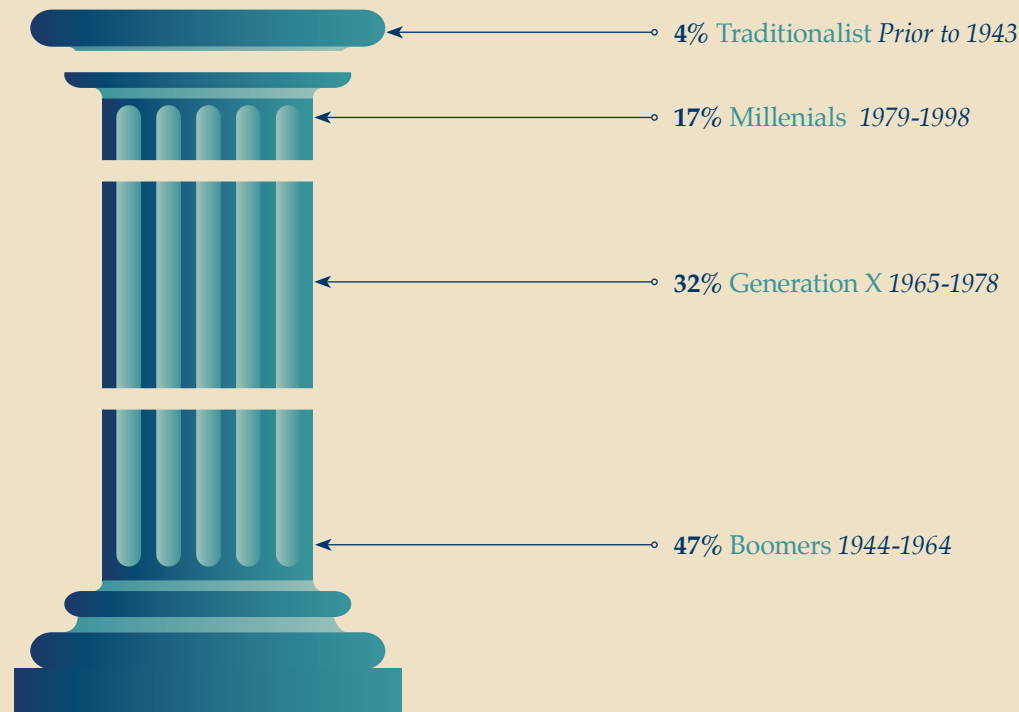
To be responsible for another person is an enormous responsibility that has grown much more complex as our society has grown more complex. Yet the laws governing guardians and conservators in Utah were passed in 1975, and many have not been amended since.

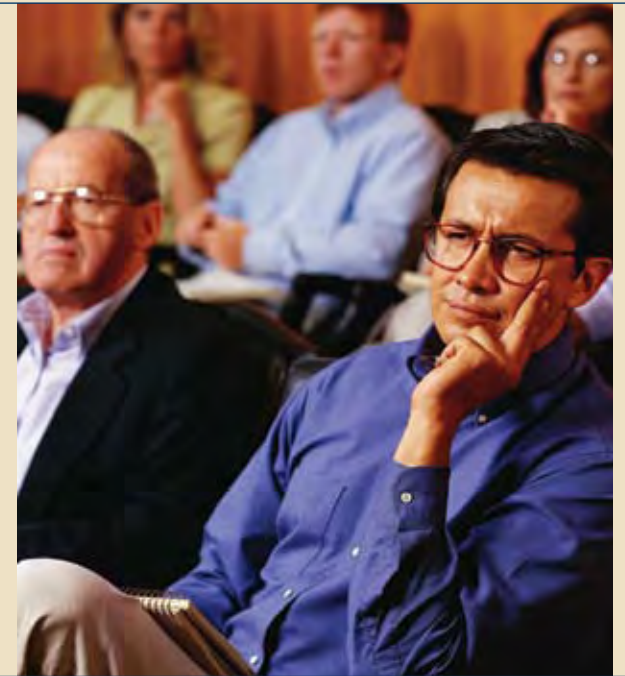
In 2007, the Utah Judicial Council appointed an Ad hoc Committee on Probate Law and Procedure

to research the adequacy of the laws governing guardianships and conservatorships. This follows a two-year effort by the Judicial Council and the District Court to better monitor the annual reports that guardians and conservators are required to file.

The committee will issue a report and recommendations in early 2009, and present the report to judges, lawyers, and others involved in guardianships and conservatorships seeking critical analysis. The judiciary then plans to prepare necessary legislation for the 2010 Legislative Session.

Utah State Courts Workforce By Generation





COURTS REORGANIZE Clerical Structure To Better Serve Public

The backbone of the Utah State Court's structure is made up of more than 500 court clerks. Clerks are responsible for a variety of legal procedures in court operations such as preparing for court hearings, maintaining court dockets, and calendaring court dates.

To meet the changing needs of the courts, the Utah Judicial Council formed a Comprehensive Clerical Committee that was tasked with studying the court's clerical structure to determine if changes would improve court operations.

For more than 12 months, the committee assessed clerical operations to identify trends impacting operations and to envision how judicial support would change in the future.

The committee found that in order to meet the court's future needs, judicial support needed to be more dynamic, cross-functional, and proactive. The committee presented the following recommendations to the Utah Judicial Council to improve service to court patrons and to produce a better organization for court employees:

- Reorganize clerical operations into judicial and case support teams that enhance efforts to fulfill the court's mission
- Cross-train staff to create teams of generalists that increase organizational efficiency
- Implement a program of professional development that offers greater opportunity
- Improve incentive and competency for employees

The court expects the following outcomes after implementing the recommendations:

- A structure and workforce better prepared for the future
- An organization that offers enhanced opportunities and incentives to employees
- A minimum impact of turnover and attrition
- A more effective and efficient form of service to court users and the public.

Initial implementation of the recommendations began in early September 2008. The transition to the new structure is expected in early 2009.

JUSTICE COURTS TO UNDERGO CHANGES IN 2009

During the 2008 Legislative Session, a Justice Court reform bill passed that resulted in significant changes to the way Utah's Justice Court judges are selected and paid, as well as how these courts manage cases. Beginning in January 2009, all Justice Court judges will be selected through a nominating commission process, which is similar to how judges in the appellate, district, and juvenile courts are selected. Previously, Justice Court judges were appointed solely by the local government's county commission or mayor.

Under the new selection process, when a Justice Court judge vacancy occurs, a county-wide Justice Court Nominating Commission is created. The commission consists of a member appointed by the municipalities, a county bar association representative, and two representatives appointed

by the governing authority in which the vacant judicial position is located. Justice Court Nominating Commission members will review each application, hear public testimony, interview candidates, and recommend two to four qualified candidates to the local government's hiring authority.

This new selection process will provide local governments with additional resources during the hiring process, and will allow for an open and interactive appointment process in which the public can participate.

Another change that justice courts are undergoing will result in added convenience to the public who choose to pay tickets and fines online. Efforts are currently underway to move justice court case information to a centralized system by 2011.

The advantages to having one central source for court case information are numerous. In addition to increased efficiency, maintaining data in one central source allows for better management of court case information.

Justice Court case information will be available through XChange, the court's public subscription service. XChange is used by government agencies, law enforcement, title companies, law firms, media, and others to track the status of court cases.

As part of the Justice Court conversion, court case information from nearly 50 city and county justice courts is already available on XChange. To meet the 2011 deadline, about two justice courts are being converted to the centralized system each month.



Court Performance Measures

www.utcourts.gov/courtools

In 2004, the Utah Judicial Council implemented a court performance measurement system known as CourTools. The purpose of CourTools is to help courts nationwide identify and monitor performance measures and to make improvements to better serve the public's needs.

The Utah State Courts' CourTools webpage—<http://www.utcourts.gov/courtools>— includes nine

performance measures pertaining to access and fairness, trust and confidence, case management, debt collection, employee satisfaction, and effective use of jurors.

A Juvenile Report Card has been added this year that informs the community of the progress Utah's juvenile courts are making in furthering safety, restoring justice for victims, and reducing the risk of

re-offending. In the coming year, aggregate data on judicial performance will also be added to the site.

This is one way the Utah State Courts are working to be transparent in daily operations.

SAFE AND SECURE IN COURT

Every day thousands of people enter courthouses throughout the state. Whether seeking resolution for a dispute, acting as a witness or juror, or participating in an adoption proceeding, citizens expect and deserve to remain safe.

The Utah State Courts and local sheriffs' offices work in tandem to provide security bailiff services at the courthouses and to develop and implement security policies. The state court's Security and Emergency

Preparedness Subcommittee plans for day-to-day security of state courthouses and long-term planning. The subcommittee continually looks to improve security procedures, technology, and employee training.

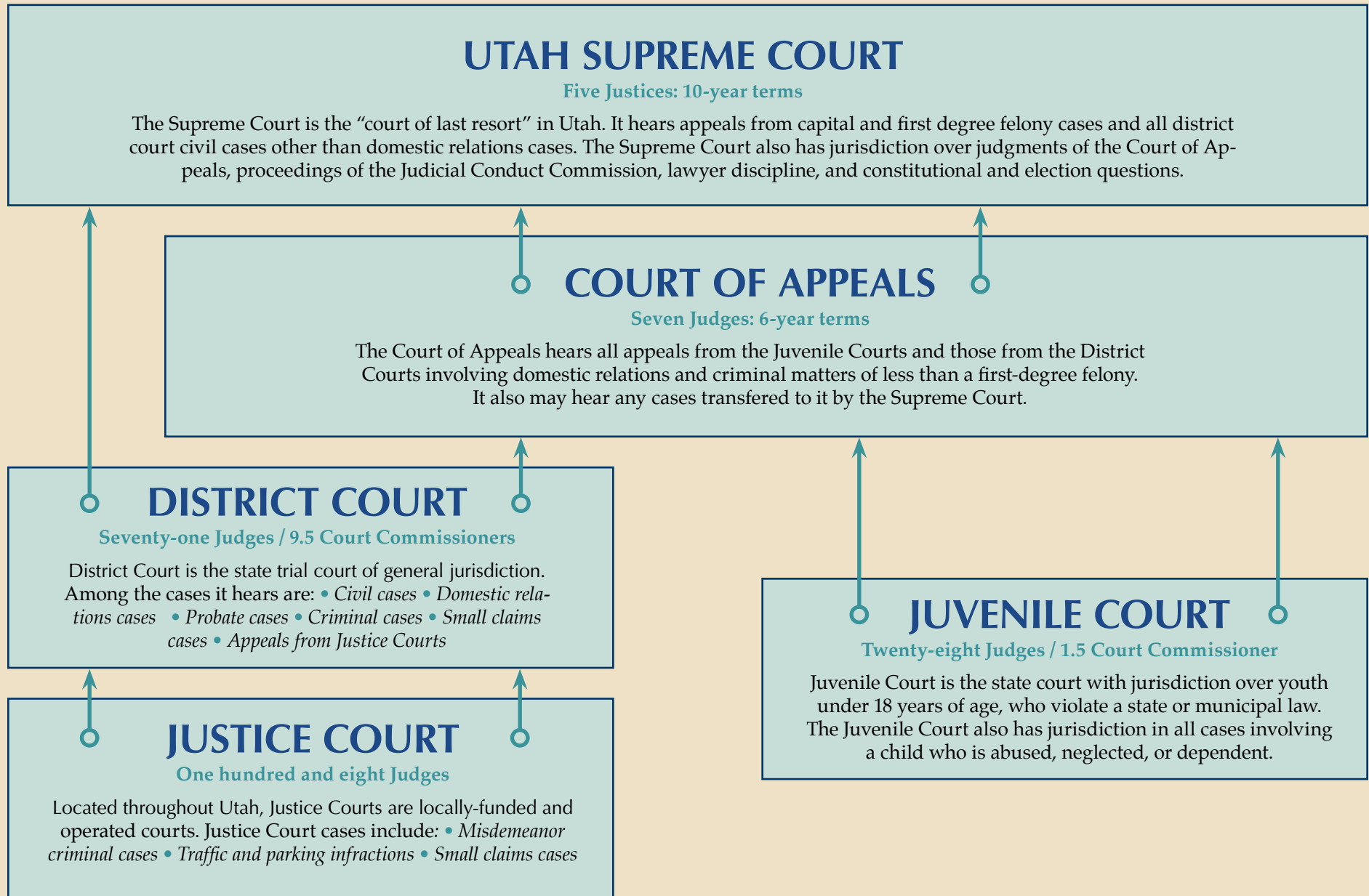
The court has in place a Continuity of Operations Plan for destructive events such as an earthquake, fire, pandemic flu, and other natural or manmade incidents. The primary goal in the event of such a

disaster is to quickly restore the essential functions of the courts. The court has created a plan of recovery to lessen the impact to citizens who will continue to rely on access to the courts.

Providing safe and secure access to justice today and in the future will remain a priority for the Utah State Courts.



NAVIGATING THE COURT SYSTEM





2009-2010 Utah Judicial Council

Front Row

Judge Judith S.H. Atherton • Judge Donald Eyre, Jr. • Judge G.A. “Jody” Petry
Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker • Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
Judge Gregory K. Orme • Judge Michael Kwan

Back Row

Judge J. Mark Andrus • Judge Hans Q. Chamberlain • Judge Paul Maughan •
Judge Brendan P. McCullagh • Judge Michael D. Lyon • Utah State Bar Representative Scott Sabey, Esq.
Justice Ronald E. Nehring • Judge G. Michael Westfall,

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of all Utah State Courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and nonjudicial personnel. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

Judge Hans Chamberlain
Vice chair, Fifth District Juvenile Court

Judge J. Mark Andrus
Second District Juvenile Court

Judge Judith S.H. Atherton
Third District Court

Judge J. Donald Eyre
Fourth District Court

Judge Michael Kwan
Taylorsville Justice Court

Judge Michael D. Lyon
Second District Court

Judge Paul Maughan
Third District Court

Judge Brendan P. McCullagh
West Valley City Justice Court

Justice Ronald E. Nehring
Utah Supreme Court

Judge Gregory K. Orme
Utah Court of Appeals

Judge G. A. “Jody” Petry
Uintah County Justice Court

Judge G. Michael Westfall
Fifth District Court

Scott Sabey
Esq. Utah State Bar Representative

Daniel J. Becker
Secretariat, State Court Administrator

Utah’s Juvenile Courts Lead in Protecting Children

Utah’s juvenile courts are leading the way when it comes to child protection cases. Since 1995, the state’s juvenile courts have served as a Model Court to advocate for change in abuse and neglect cases. In September 2008, Utah was recognized as one of three courts nationwide to graduate to senior status as a Model Court.

Participants in the Model Court program draw from the best practices in the field to continually assess how child abuse and neglect cases are handled. Model Courts, in essence, serve as national laboratories to implement meaningful change in these types of Juvenile Court cases. Model Courts focus on barriers to timely permanency for children,

develop and implement plans for improving courts, and work collaboratively with other agencies to effect change. Model courts are located in 24 states and the District of Columbia.

UTAH STATE COURTS BOARDS OF JUDGES



The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards propose and adopt court rules, serve as liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

Board of Appellate Court Judges	Board of District Court Judges	Board of Juvenile Court Judges	Board of Justice Court Judges
Chief Justice Christine M. Durham <i>Chair, Utah Supreme Court</i> Judge Russell W. Bench <i>Presiding Judge, Utah Court of Appeals</i> Judge James Z. Davis <i>Utah Court of Appeals</i> Justice Matthew B. Durrant <i>Utah Supreme Court</i> Judge Pamela T. Greenwood <i>Utah Court of Appeals</i> Judge Carolyn B. McHugh <i>Utah Court of Appeals</i> Justice Ronald E. Nehring <i>Utah Supreme Court</i> Judge Gregory K. Orme <i>Utah Court of Appeals</i> Justice Jill N. Parrish <i>Utah Supreme Court</i> Judge William A. Thorne, Jr. <i>Utah Court of Appeals</i> Justice Michael J. Wilkins <i>Utah Supreme Court</i> Matty Branch, board staff <i>Appellate Court Administrator</i>	Judge Thomas L. Kay <i>Chair, Second District Court</i> Judge Terry Christiansen <i>Third District Court</i> Judge Ben Hadfield <i>First District Court</i> Judge Ernest W. Jones <i>Second District Court</i> Judge Lynn Davis <i>Fourth District Court</i> Judge David Mortensen <i>Fourth District Court</i> Judge Lynn Payne <i>Eighth District Court</i> Judge Anthony B. Quinn <i>Third District Court</i> Judge Randall N. Skanchy <i>Third District Court</i> Judge Douglas Thomas <i>Sixth District Court</i> Debra Moore, board staff <i>District Court Administrator</i>	Judge Dane Nolan <i>Chair, Third District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Suchada Bazzelle <i>Fourth District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Charles Behrens <i>Third District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Thomas M. Higbee <i>Fifth District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Scott Johansen <i>Seventh District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Mary Noonan <i>Fourth District Juvenile Court</i> Judge Stephen Van Dyke <i>Second District Juvenile Court</i> Ray Wahl, board staff <i>Juvenile Court Administrator</i>	Judge Jerald L. Jensen <i>Chair, Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts</i> Judge Joseph M. Bean <i>Syracuse Justice Court</i> Judge Ronald R. Hare <i>Millard County and Fillmore City Justice Courts</i> Judge Michael Kwan <i>Taylorsville City Justice Court, Judicial Council Representative</i> Judge David C. Marx <i>Hyde Park and North Logan City Justice Courts</i> Judge Brendan P. McCullagh <i>West Valley City Justice Court, Judicial Council Representative</i> Judge David L. Miller <i>Centerville City, Fruit Heights City and North Salt Lake Justice Courts</i> Judge G. A. "Jody" Petry <i>Uintah County Justice Court and Naples City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative</i> Judge Ivo Ray Peterson <i>Fairview City, Fountain Green, Gunnison, Manti, Moroni, Mount Pleasant, Spring City Justice Courts</i> Judge Clair Poulson <i>Duchesne County Justice Court</i> Richard Schwermer, board staff <i>Assistant State Court Administrator</i>

PRESIDING JUDGES



The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council and often schedules calendars and case assignments.

During the past few years, the Utah State Courts have embarked on an initiative to better define and strengthen the role of the presiding judges. This process has included review and revision of existing rules and statutes, along with training that is designed to enhance the judge's skills in handling administrative duties.

Utah Supreme Court

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham

Court of Appeals

Judge Pamela T. Greenwood

First District Court

Judge Thomas Willmore

First District Juvenile Court

Judge Larry Jones

Second District Court

Judge Michael Lyon

Second District Juvenile Court

Judge Paul Iwasaki

Third District Court

Judge Robert Hilder

Third District Juvenile Court

Judge Elizabeth Lindsley

Fourth District Court

Judge Derek Pullan

Fourth District Juvenile Court

Judge Sterling Sainsbury

Fifth District Court

Judge Eric Ludlow

Fifth District Juvenile Court

Judge Thomas Higbee

Sixth District Court

Judge Wallace A. Lee

Sixth District Juvenile Court

Judge Paul Lyman

Seventh District Court

Judge Lyle R. Anderson

Seventh District Juvenile Court

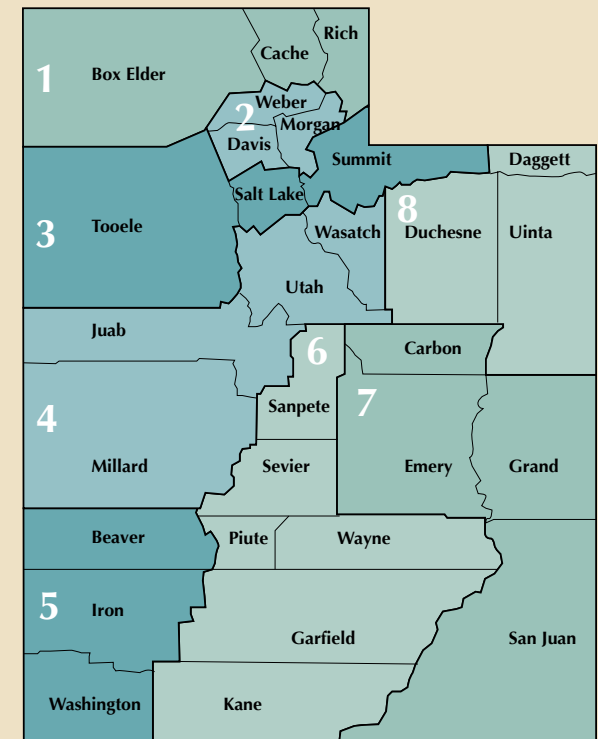
Judge Scott Johansen

Eighth District Court

Judge John Anderson

Eighth District Juvenile Court

Judge Larry Steele



TRIAL COURT EXECUTIVES



The Utah State Courts' trial court executives are responsible for day-to-day supervision of non-judicial administration of the courts. Duties include hiring and supervising staff, developing and managing a budget, managing facilities, managing court calendars, and developing and managing court security plans.

Appellate Courts

Matty Branch

First District and Juvenile Courts

Joe Derring

Second District Court

Sylvester Daniels

Second District Juvenile Court

Beani Martinez

Third District Court

Peggy Gentles

Third District Juvenile Court

Bruce Thomas

Fourth District Court

Paul Vance

Fourth District Juvenile Court

James Peters

Fifth District and Juvenile Courts

Rick Davis

Sixth District and Juvenile Courts

Wendell Roberts

Seventh District and Juvenile Courts

Bill Engle

Eighth District and Juvenile Courts

Russell Pearson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

www.utcourts.gov

The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for organizing and administering all of the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. Activities include implementing the standards, policies, and rules established by the Utah Judicial Council. The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities outlined in the Utah

Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator in performing these duties and responsibilities. Also assisting the state court administrator are personnel in finance, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, law, planning, public information, rules, and technology. Mediators, Office of the Guardian ad Litem, a

District Court capital case law clerk, and a Juvenile Court law clerk are also based in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

For more information on Utah's State Court System, go to www.utcourts.gov.



Spanish Fork Justice Center

COURT FACILITY UPDATE

Spanish Fork Courthouse Unveiled

A new Spanish Fork Courthouse opened at 700 West Center Street in September 2008. The 30,000 sq. ft. courthouse—which serves residents of southern Utah County—houses one district and one juvenile courtroom with the capacity for up to four additional courtrooms. The courthouse is part of an overall Spanish Fork Municipal building plan that includes an 18,000 sq. ft. facility to house the city's police department and city attorney. The court has a 20-year lease agreement with the city to occupy the space.

The two-story court facility also houses offices for juvenile probation, a public defender, and guardian ad litem. In addition, the courthouse includes a mediation room and a jury assembly room. The new building meets the court's upgraded security

standards, which includes appropriate separation between the courthouse's entrance and exit areas. Ground source heating and cooling has been installed for more efficient use of energy resources.

The courthouse architect was Edward Daniels Architects and Layton Construction was the contractor on the project.

Funding Sought for Ogden Juvenile Courthouse

Projections show that by 2020, referrals in the Second District Juvenile Court in Ogden will increase by 41 percent. To accommodate this expected growth, additional judges will need to be selected and court staff hired. The challenge is where to house additional staff to accommodate this increasing caseload. The existing Juvenile

Courthouse does not meet current court or ADA guidelines, nor is the courthouse able to accommodate future growth.

During the 2008 Legislative session, legislators approved \$3.25 million funding to purchase four acres for the new Second District Juvenile Courthouse. The proposed courthouse will house up to eight courtrooms; five to be completed initially and three to be shelled to allow for future growth.

The Utah State Courts is now seeking approx. \$30 million in funding to build the new courthouse. If funding is approved during the 2009 Legislative session, the Second District Juvenile Court will be even better prepared to deliver justice to youth in Morgan and Weber counties.

AWARDS • HONORS • RECOGNITION



Neal Ahlstrom, senior probation officer, Fifth District Court, Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council

A. Scott Anderson, president and CEO, Zions First National Bank, 2008 Amicus Curiae Award, Utah Judicial Council

Michelle Baney, lead administrative clerk, Third District Court, Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council

Daniel J. Becker, court administrator, Community Member of the Year, Utah State Bar

Mary Jane Ciccarello, Self-Help Center attorney, Utah State Law Library, Pete Suazo Social Justice Award, College of Social Work, University of Utah

Guardian and Conservator Case Work Group, Records Quality Award, Utah Judicial Council

Honorable Paul E. Dame, Washington County Justice Court, Justice Court Judge of the Year Award

Honorable Lynn Davis, Fourth District Court, 2007 Honored Alumnus of the Year, College of Family, Home and Social Sciences, Brigham Young University

Honorable Christine M. Durham, Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court, Excellence in Ethics Award, Utah Valley University

Rick Gallegos, maintenance worker, Scott M. Matheson Courthouse, Governor's Award for Excellence in Heroism

Honorable Glenn Iwasaki, Third District Court, Judge of the Year, Utah State Bar

Alan King, attendance intervention specialist, Duchesne County, Service to the Courts Award, Utah Judicial Council

Honorable Kevin L. Nelson, Mantua City Justice Court, Justice Court Service Award

Honorable David Marx, Cache County Justice Award, Quality of Justice Award, Utah Judicial Council

Jody Meyer, Provo City Justice Court, Justice Court Employee of the Year Award

Sandy Nosack, probation chief, Third District Juvenile Court, Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council

Carole Ousley, deputy court clerk, Third Judicial District, Outstanding Service Award, Salt Lake County Criminal Justice Services

Jason Ralston, webmaster, AOC, Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council

Second District Juvenile Court Work Crew Program, Helping Hands Award, Ogden City School District

Tim Shea, senior staff attorney, AOC, Judicial Administration Award

Third District Juvenile Court Delinquency Model Court Team, Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council

Third District Juvenile Court Work Program, Group of the Year Award, Utah Food Bank

Ray Wahl, juvenile court administrator, AOC, Walter Dunbar Memorial Award, American Probation and Parole Association

John Young, Young Hoffman Strassberg & Ensor, Service to the Courts Award, Utah Judicial Council



Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice Receives 2008 Transparent Courthouse Award

Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice Christine M. Durham has been honored with the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System's (IAALS) 2008 Transparent Courthouse™ Award.

In selecting Chief Justice Durham as its award recipient, IAALS cited her nearly three decade tenure on the Utah Supreme Court and her track record of building a more responsive and effective court system.

"From her pioneering work to push for progressive judicial education to more recent efforts to develop innovative approaches to caseload management, Chief Justice Durham's leadership has brought significant reform to Utah and provided a model for the rest of the nation," said IAALS Executive Director and former Colorado Supreme Court Justice Rebecca Love Kourlis.

Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2008

Judge John C. Backlund, Fourth District Court

Judge Parley R. Baldwin, Second District Court

Judge Judith Billings, Court of Appeals

Judge Roger S. Dutson, Second District Court

Judge David L. Mower, Sixth District Court

Judge Diane W. Wilkins, Second District Juvenile Court

In Memoriam

Honorable Stewart M. Hanson, Jr.
Third District Court, retired

Honorable Homer Wilkinson
Third District Court, retired

UTAH SUPREME COURT



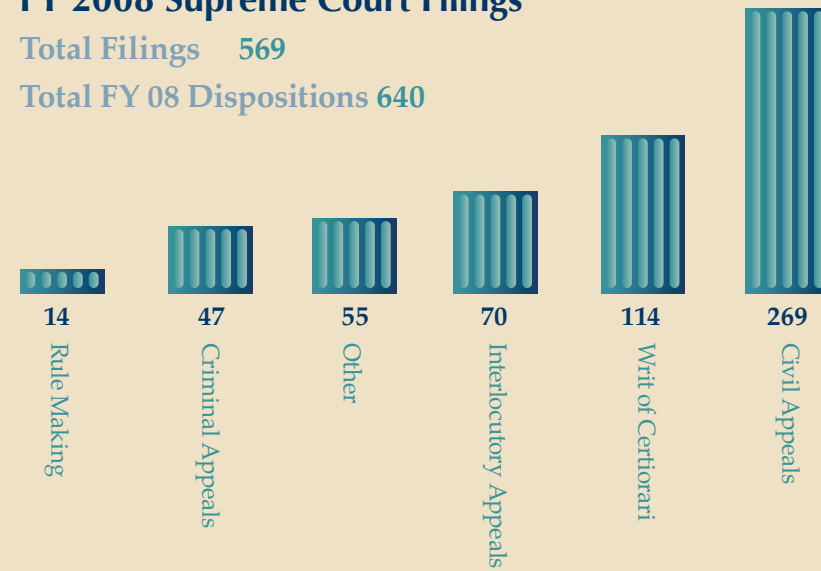
Left to Right

Justice Ronald Nehring • Associate Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Chief Justice Christine M. Durham • Justice Michael J. Wilkins •
Justice Jill N. Parrish

FY 2008 Supreme Court Filings

Total Filings 569

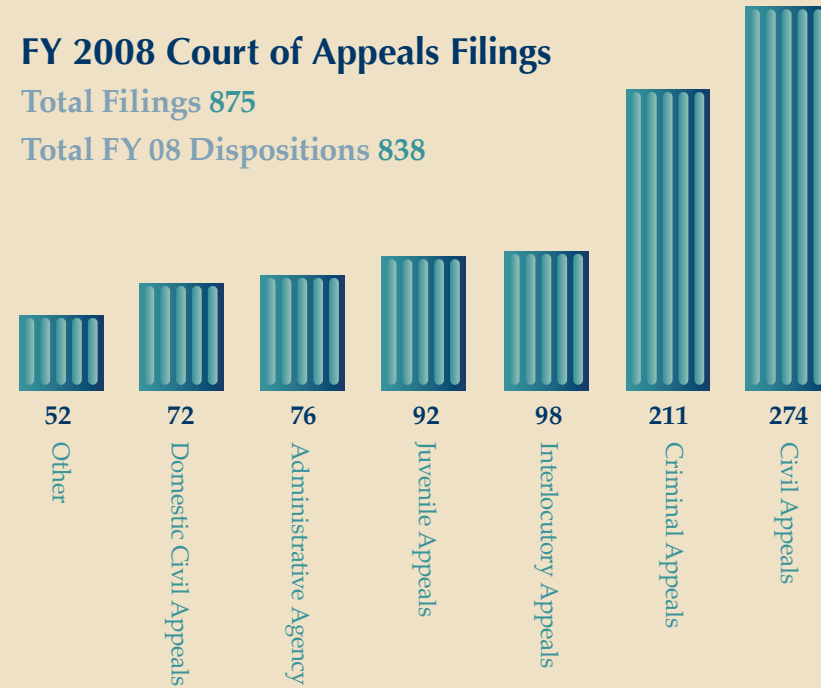
Total FY 08 Dispositions 640



FY 2008 Court of Appeals Filings

Total Filings 875

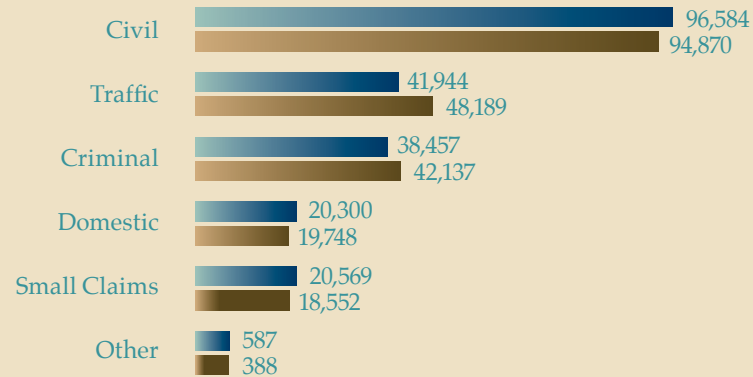
Total FY 08 Dispositions 838



FY 2008 District Court Filings & Dispositions

■ Total Filings 218,441

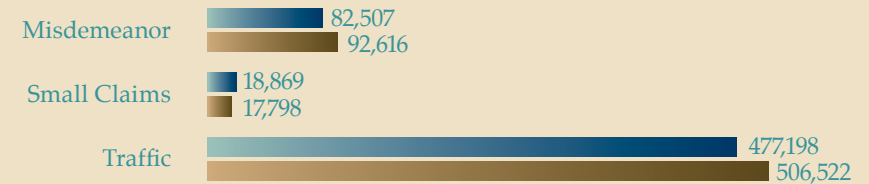
■ Total Dispositions 223,884



FY 2008 Justice Court Filings and Dispositions

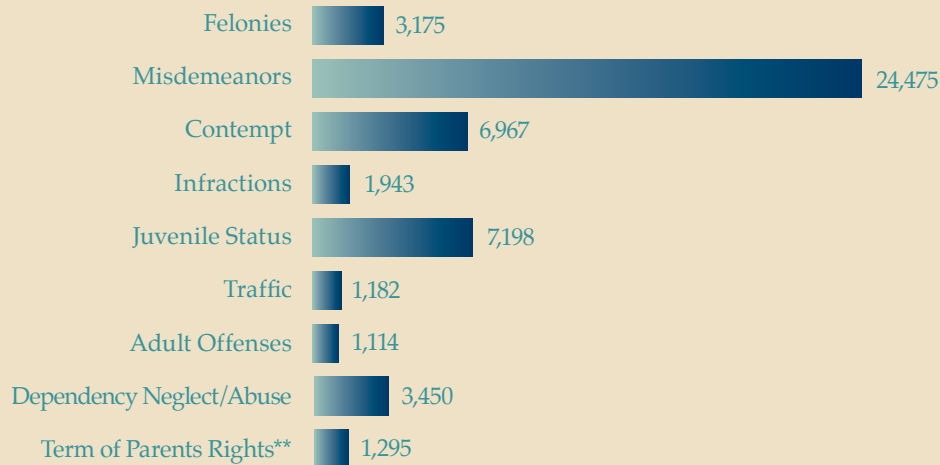
■ Total Filings 578,574

■ Total Dispositions 616,936



FY 2008 Juvenile Court Referrals

Total = 50,799



** Termination of Parental Rights added FY 08 as COSCA Recommended Case Type for National Statistical Reporting.

FY 2009 Annual Judicial Budget as Part of State of Utah Budget

All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds



*Appropriated FY 2009 budget

General Funds Only



*Appropriated FY 2009 budget

*Budget as of July 1, 2008

Administrative Office of the Courts

Scott M. Mathenson Courthouse
450 South State
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-0241

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Utah State Courts Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

